

A NOTEWORTHY COLLECTION

CALIFORNIA

BERBERIS HARRISONIANA Kearney & Peebles (Berberidaceae).—San Bernardino Co., east side of Whipple Mountains Wilderness area; just below summit of Cupcake Butte, north of Whipple Wash. Plants growing in steep talus cove between rock outcrops on northeast side of butte, north-northeast exposure. Some associated species were *Quercus turbinella*, *Acacia greggii*, *Eriogonum fasciculatum*, *Eriogonum wrightii*, *Brickellia atractylodes*, *Ephedra* sp., and *Gallium* sp. The colony was approximately 10 × 20 m. Shrubs were about 1–1.5 m high and sprawling. 34°20'47"N, 114°19'29"W, 840 m/2750 ft. Whipple Wash 7.5' quadrangle, T3N R25E center of sec. 14. 18 January 2001, John Anderson & Clif Bobinski 2001-01 (ASU, ARIZ, RSA); 10 October 2003, Sarah J. De Groot & J. Mark Porter 3308 (RSA, duplicates to be distributed); 18 March 2004, Sarah J. De Groot & Krina De Groot 3798 (RSA, RSA seed accession #21338, duplicates to be distributed).

A few additional colonies were observed farther to the north by peering over the edge of Cupcake Butte into inaccessible sites along the base of rock outcrops. This colony originally was discovered in 1998 by Clif Bobinski, outdoor recreation planner for the Bureau of Land Management, Lake Havasu Field Office.

Previous knowledge. *Berberis harrisoniana* has previously been an Arizona endemic (Kearney and Peebles 1939, Journal of the Washington Academy of Science 29(11):477–478; Kearney and Peebles 1960, Arizona Flora, University of California Press, Berkeley, CA; Shreve and Wiggins 1964, Vegetation and flora of the Sonoran Desert, Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA; Phillips et al. 1981, Status report: *Berberis harrisoniana* Kearney & Peebles, submitted to USDI U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Albuquerque, NM; Laferrrière 1992, Journal of the Arizona–Nevada Academy of Science 26(1):2–4; Malusa 1995, Madroño 42:408–409; Whitemore 1997, Flora of North America 3:279–280; Felger 2000, Flora of the Grand Desierto and Rio Colorado of Northwestern Mexico, University of Arizona Press, Tucson, AZ).

Known populations in Arizona include the Kofa Mountains (type locality), Ajo Mountains, and Sand Tank Mountains (Arizona Rare Plant Committee 2001, Arizona Rare Plant Field Guide, Government Printing Office). Typical habitat is talus slopes and along bases of sheer cliffs, and canyons between 760 and 1100 m. These microsites are generally shady with northern exposure and more mesic than the surrounding desert (Arizona Rare Plant Committee 2001).

Significance. This is the first reported occurrence of *B. harrisoniana* in California, and the northwestern-most documented population. *Berberis harrisoniana* is a relict species related to *B. trifoliolata* Moric. from southeastern Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. It has a disjunct distribution pattern with few scattered occurrences in desert mountain ranges of southwestern Arizona and now adjacent California.

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CALIFORNIA

CRATAEGUS CASTLEGARENSIS J. B. Phipps & O'Kennon (ROSACEAE).—Modoc Co., near shore of Egg Lake, Jun–Aug 1893, M. S. Baker s.n. (POM); Shasta Co., on Hat Creek, ca. 32 km W of Fall River Mills, 24 May 1940, C. L. Hitchcock 6558 (POM, RSA); Shasta Co., Fall River Lake, 5 Aug 1899, M. S. Baker s.n. (POM); river bank, moist rocky loam, N aspect, along the Fall River, 1.6 km NW of Fall River Mills, elev. 975 m, with *Juniperus occidentalis* Hook., 25 Jul 1941, C. B. Wolf 11071 (POM, RSA).

Previous knowledge. Castlegar hawthorn was recently described, with a range from Wyoming to British Columbia, south to central Oregon and northeastern Utah (Phipps and O'Kennon 2002, Sida 20:115–144). It is a native black-fruited shrub in a complex of similar species. Often some thorns on a plant of *C. castlegarensis* will be paired (or tripled), an unusual but not unique feature in western members of the genus. *Crataegus castlegarensis* has pubescent pedicels and subglobose to depressed-globose fruits, but otherwise is similar to native *C. douglasii* Lindl., which has glabrous pedicels and more ellipsoid fruits that ripen a month earlier. Leaf venation, long slender thorns (mostly 2–3 cm), and flowers with 8–10 stamens separate both from *C. suksdorfii* (Sarge.) Kruschke, the third native hawthorn in California. *Crataegus suksdorfii* has short stout thorns (always less than 1.8 cm) and 16–20 stamens per flower.

Significance. First report for California. Disjunct 350 km from nearest recorded populations in Grant Co., Oregon.

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OREGON

BIDENS CONNATA Muhl. ex Willd. (ASTERACEAE).—Clatsop Co., weed in cultivated cranberry field, N end of Delmar Loop Road, W of Cullaby Lake, 4 m, 2 Oct 1999, Zika 14458 (OSC, WTU); Columbia Co., disturbed seasonally wet ground, full sun, near S shore of Columbia River, SE end of Diblee Point, 5 m, 23 Sep 2003, Zika 19106 (OSC, UBC, WTU); Curry Co., cranberry bogs and the dikes around them, Sea Winds Farm, 0.3 km N of Cape Blanco, 60 m, 6 Oct 1997, Wilson 9068 (OSC).

Previous knowledge. Purple-stem beggarticks is native to eastern North America, west to Nebraska. It is adventive in British Columbia and Washington.

Significance. First collections for Oregon.

JUNCUS DIFFUSISSIMUS Buckley (JUNCACEAE).—Columbia Co., disturbed seasonally wet ground, full sun,

near S shore of Columbia River, SE end of Diblee Point, 5 m, 23 Sep 2003, *Zika* 19107 (OSC, WTU).

Previous knowledge. Slimpod rush is native to the southeastern United States. It is known as a weed in California and Washington.

Significance. First report for Oregon.

WASHINGTON

CERASTIUM BRACHYPETALUM Pers. subsp. *BRACHYPETALUM* (CARYOPHYLLACEAE).—Asotin Co., sand and cobble W bank of Snake River, with *Cerastium glomeratum* Thuill., *C. pumilum* Curtis, 0.8 km SE of Asotin, 230 m, 15 May 2003, *Zika* 18363 (MICH, WS, WTU).

Previous knowledge. Gray mouse-ear is native to Europe, and has been reported as a weed in the eastern United States and Oregon (R. R. Halse 2003, Madroño 50: 215-216).

Significance. First report for Washington.

HIERACIUM × *FLAGELLARE* Willd. (ASTERACEAE).—San Juan Co., common in dry ground, meadow, S end of airstrip, Mt. Baker Road, N end of Orcas Island, 10 m, 13 Jun 2003, *Zika* 18466B (STU, WS, WTU).

Previous knowledge. Whip hawkweed is usually treated as a stabilized hybrid between the European species *Hieracium caespitosum* Dumort. and *H. pilosella* L. It is a weed in eastern North America, as well as British Columbia. It is often found in situations without either parent.

Significance. First report for Washington.

HYPERICUM TETRAPTERUM Fr. (CLUSIACEAE).—Wahkiakum Co., rooted on drift logs, freshwater intertidal marsh, mouth of Deep River, N end of Grays Bay, Columbia River, 1 m, 24 Sep 2003, *Zika* 19145 & *C. Maxwell* (UC, WTU); weed in sunny disturbed ground by driveway, SW end of Waranka Road, N end of Grays Bay, 2 m, 24 Sep 2003, *Zika* 19146 & *C. Maxwell* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Square-stalked St. Johnswort is native to Europe. I am aware of only one prior report from North America. It is a weed 350 km to the north in Vancouver, British Columbia (F. Lomer 1997, The genus *Hypericum*—St. John's wort—in British Columbia, Botanical Electronic News 166:1-4. <http://www.ou.edu/cas/botany-micro/ben/>).

Significance. First collection for Washington.

LEPIDIUM BONARIENSE L. (BRASSICACEAE).—Skagit Co., dirt heaps on dike, near boat ramp, N bank of Skagit River, 10 m, 21 Jun 2003, *Zika* 18504 (MO, UC, WTU); dirt heaps near Burlington Boulevard bridge, N shore of Skagit River, Burlington, 10 m, 22 Jun 2003, *Zika* 18507 (MO, WTU); dirt roadside, near railroad and soccer fields, Skagit Park, Burlington, 10 m, 21 Jun 2003, *Zika* 18503 (UBC, WTU); Whatcom Co., grassy bank, N side of Slater Road, 2 air km SE of Tennant Lake, 10 m, 26 Sep 2003, *Zika* 19168 (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Argentinean pepperwort is native to South America, and has been naturalized on the big island of Hawai'i since 1975 (W. L. Wagner, D. R. Herbst, and S. H. Sohmer, 1999. Manual of the flowering plants of Hawai'i, Revised Ed., Vol. 1. Bishop Museum Special Publication 97). *Lepidium bonariense* has also been col-

lected as an adventive on wool waste in South Carolina. Rollins (1993, The Cruciferae of Continental North America, Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA) mentioned the species, but was uncertain that it was truly established in North America. In northwestern Washington there are some sizeable populations, suggesting it has been naturalized for some time. It is easily overlooked, closely resembling the common *Lepidium virginicum*, but differing in its pinnatifid bracteal leaves.

Significance. First collections for Washington.

MALUS × *DAWSONIANA* Rehder (ROSACEAE).—Clark Co., common hybrid with parents, shrub-invaded wet prairie remnant, NE Ward Road, historic Fifth Plain Creek floodplain, 70 m, 5 May 2003, *Zika* 18320 (WTU); thickets at edge of meadow, Allen Canyon Road, 4 air km NE of Ridgefield, 70 m, 27 Aug 2003, *Zika* 18919 (WTU); thickets near pondshore, Madina Park, Madina, 20 m, 28 Aug 2002, *Zika* 17715 & A. L. Jacobson (WTU); forested strip by golf course, S end of Green Lake, Woodland Park, Seattle, 50 m, 4 May 2002, *Zika* 16834 (WTU); Thurston Co., thickets in prairie remnant, with parents, Scatter Creek Wildlife Area, 60 m, 15 Oct 2001, *Zika* 16692 & F. Weinmann (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Hybrid Pacific crabapple is a rare cross between native *Malus fusca* (Raf.) Schneid. and introduced *Malus domestica* Borkh. It was described from a seed source in Oregon, and is rarely cultivated (A. L. Jacobson 1996, North American landscape trees, Ten Speed Press, Berkeley, CA.; A. L. Jacobson 2001, Wild plants of Seattle, Publ. by the author, Seattle, WA.). All Washington records are believed to be spontaneous hybridizations, not escapes from gardens. Wild plants are extant in northwestern Oregon, in the lower Willamette (*Zika* 18259 WTU) and Columbia River (*Zika* 18409 OSC) drainages; 75 km to the south. The hybrid is intermediate between the parents in leaf lobing, floral characters, and fruit. It is easily overlooked, but can be detected in bloom by the slightly corymbiform inflorescence, with flowers too large for *M. fusca*. Fruits are longer than wide, as in *M. fusca*, but 2-4 cm long, and thus considerably smaller than wild *M. domestica*, which has fruits wider than long. C. A. Huckins (1968. *Baileya* 15:129-164) claims the inner wall of the fruiting carpel is lined with a soft whitish outgrowth, but we have not seen this on any hybrids or the parents.

Significance. First collections for Washington.

POPULUS × *CANESCENS* (Aiton) Sm. (SALICACEAE).—Thurston Co., male clone, hundreds of stems, invading prairie remnant, South Unit of Scatter Creek Wildlife Area, Mound Prairie, 55 m, 14 May 2003, *Zika* 18350 (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Gray poplar is a hybrid between *Populus alba* L. and *P. tremula* L., both native to Europe. The cross is occasionally cultivated as an ornamental in western Washington, and is recorded as a wild plant in British Columbia. *Populus* × *canescens* is a widespread adventive in eastern North America, in the absence of its parents.

Significance. First report as a garden escape in Washington.

SENECIO CINERARIA DC. (ASTERACEAE).—San Juan Co., adventive on cliff face, 3 m above ground level, with

cultivated plants in vicinity; near ferry landing, Orcas Island, San Juan Islands, Puget Sound, 5 m. 13 Jun 2003, Zika 18474 & Jacobson (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Silver ragwort is native to the Mediterranean, and occasionally cultivated. It is reported as a weed in Oregon and California.

Significance. First collection as a garden escape in Washington.

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WASHINGTON

TYPHA DOMINGENSIS Persoon (TYPHACEAE). Adams Co., ca. 8 km north of Othello on the north shore of Herman Lake, 46°54.193'N 119°11.866'W, elev. ca. 300 m, on mud or in water to ca. 20 cm deep, associated with *Schoenoplectus pungens*, *Potamogeton nodosus*, *Chara* sp., and *Juncus* sp., 10 July 2001, J. Parsons and B. Dickes 378 (WTU); *Typha domingensis* and *T. domingensis* × *T. latifolia*, ca. 10 km northwest of Othello on the shoreline of Hutchinson Lake, 46°52.637'N 119°17.845'W, elev. ca. 300 m, on mud or in water to ca. 30 cm deep, associated with *Schoenoplectus acutus*, *Lythrum salicaria* and *Phragmites australis*, 27 August 2001, J. Parsons 378a and 378b (WIS). Both lakes are in the channeled scablands of central Washington State. The lakes were created in the 1950's as part of the Columbia River Irrigation Project.

Previous knowledge. *Typha domingensis* is a pan-tropic to warm temperate species that commonly occurs to 40° north and south latitude throughout the world. It is widespread in the United States within that range (S. G. Smith, Typhaceae, pp. 278–285 in Flora of North America Editorial Committee, Flora of North America North of Mexico, vol. 22, 2000).

Significance. First record for Washington State. Extends the known range of plants that have been definitely identified as *T. domingensis* ca. 400 miles to the north from northern California (Del Norte and Lassen Counties). A northwestern Wyoming (Hot Springs Co.) collection from ca. 550 miles to the southeast in a hot spring is a possible *T. domingensis* × *T. latifolia* hybrid. The previously known northernmost North American collection which is definitely *T. domingensis* is from northern Illinois at about 42°N and is from a power plant cooling pond. The Washington colonies of *T. domingensis* and *T. domingensis* × *T. latifolia* are on the shores of two lakes in a region of many lakes, wetlands and canals south of Potholes Reservoir. There is significant *Typha* habitat in this region, and it is likely that additional colonies of *T. domingensis* and putative hybrids occur in the vicinity. It seems likely that the seeds of *T. domingensis* and putative hybrids were carried to Washington by waterfowl on their northern migration from California, where *T. domingensis* is common in the Central Valley and where *T. domingensis* × *latifolia* hybrid seeds are probably often produced (S. G. Smith, Experimental and natural hybrids in North American Typha (Typhaceae). Amer. Midl. Naturalist 78: 257–287. 1967). The Washington plants are producing many inflorescences with apparently mature fruiting spikes, but seeds are present only in the *T. domingensis* specimens collected in late August, the seed-set is less than 50%. The seeds are apparently not completely mature. The absence of

seeds is expected in the putative hybrids, but the apparently non-hybrid plants should be seed-fertile. It seems likely that the absence of mature seeds at the Washington localities is due to the relatively short growing season or to the different photoperiod regime. Even in the absence of mature seeds, the *T. domingensis* and putative hybrid plants at the sites in Washington are likely to persist and spread by means of rhizomes.

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WASHINGTON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCUTELLARIA ANGUSTIFOLIA subsp. *MICRANTHA* Olmstead (LAMIACEAE). Ferry Co. (WA), Colville National Forest, Bodie Mountain, west of primitive road, about 15 m down from Bodie Peak. Corollas deep blue with white stamens. Growing in thin soil and bare basalt with *Eriophyllum lanatum*, *Poa sandbergii*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Penstemon* sp., *Artemisia* sp., *Eriogonum* sp., *Heuchera* sp., *Sedum* sp. T38N, R32E, Sect. 6, NW1/4, 1750 m elevation, 9 Jul 1999, Robohm 99-18 (WTU, OSC); Pend Oreille Co. (WA), Colville National Forest, about 6.5 km east of Usk. Take County Road 9216 northeast from Usk 2 km to County Road 9305, follow 9305 for 3 km to County Road 3266. Hike up ridgeline then drop down to 850 m elevation. Growing in *Festuca idahoensis*/*Pseudoroegneria spicata* community with *Pinus ponderosa*, *Danthonia uniflora*, *Balsamorhiza sagittata*, *Eriogonum heracleoides*, *Bromus japonicus*, and *Phlox diffusa*. T33N, R44E, Sect. 35, elevation 850 m, 19 Jun 1996, Karen Larson and Monica Hunt 65 (WTU, OSC); Okanogan-Similkameen District (British Columbia), 4 km west of the town of Midway, about 1.7 km north of the U.S.A. border. Kettle River valley, north side, about 300 m north of truck weigh scales, Highway 3 Alt. Dry stable talus cliff base above weedy field on ponderosa pine slope, growing between rocks, probably basalt. Associated with *Clarkia pulchella*, *Phacelia hastata*, *Hackelia ciliata*, *Ipomopsis aggregata*. Population spread over 20 m² patch with five clumps per m². Also occurs 5 km to east where it is probably more abundant (above cemetery at Midway). Elevation 640 m. Frank Lomer 98-80 (WTU).

Previous knowledge. *Scutellaria angustifolia* Pursh is divided into two subspecies possessing rather distinct distributions. *S. angustifolia* subsp. *angustifolia* occurs in the northern half of Oregon along the east slope of the Cascades and the east end of the Columbia River Gorge, in central Idaho primarily along the Snake, Salmon, and Clearwater rivers, and in northern Idaho and eastern Washington to the Canadian border, with one collection known from adjacent British Columbia; *S. angustifolia* subsp. *micrantha* occurs in Nevada's northern Great Basin and in southeastern Oregon eastward across the Snake River plains to central Idaho, with outlying collections in the foothills of Utah's Wasatch Mountains (R.G. Olmstead, Contributions from the University of Michigan Herbarium 17: 223–265, 1990). Both taxa show an affinity for basalt-derived substrates.

Significance. These three collections extend the northern range of *S. angustifolia* subsp. *micrantha* by nearly

1000 km. The collections represent the northernmost populations in the U.S., and the only vouchered population in Canada. The collection localities share ecological features consistent with those found in the taxon's more southerly distribution: xeric conditions and thin basaltic soils. These collections raise interesting questions regarding this taxon's distribution. It is unclear whether these populations arose through long-distance dispersal or are relictual from a previously continuous distribution linking the arid in-

terior Pacific Northwest with the Great Basin. The Washington Natural Heritage program tracks this taxon under the status of Review Group I, and in Canada its status is under review.

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